



EX-INSPECTORS DOFF BLUE; DON STRIPES

Murtha to Make Brooms—Hussey a Cobbler—Thompson Will Stuff Mattresses.

SWEENEY IN THE BAKERY

Separated, Each Shares Cell with Another—Prisoners "Get Even" by Heaping Insults on Them.

The four former police inspectors now prisoners in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary under one year's sentence for conspiracy sank into the prison routine yesterday without a ripple. With their blue exchanged for stripes, their freedom and authority for discipline, the four former czars of the important Harlem police district, found themselves facing a disposition on the part of prisoners to "get even" with the police by heaping petty insults and indignities on its representatives now brought down to their level.

Sweeney was assigned to the bakery shop, Murtha to the broom making industry, Hussey to the shoeshop, and Thompson to the bed and bedding factory. These assignments carry with them a complete separation of the "big four," because the prisoners are quartered on tiers according to the work to which they are assigned.

In Cells with Other Prisoners. Blackwell's Island penitentiary is so overcrowded now that prisoners are doubled up, two in a cell, and the ex-policemen are paired off with other prisoners. The penitentiary schedule allows each to have one visitor a month, although by special permission their lawyers may visit them as often as is necessary.

Prisoners are called at 5:15 a. m., and at 6 o'clock go to a breakfast of hash, coffee and bread. Eight o'clock is the hour when work begins, and at noon they have a dinner of beef stew, bread and coffee. Work again from 1 o'clock to 4:30 p. m., and a supper of bologna, bread and coffee, finished in time to return to cells at 5 o'clock, completes their day.

Visitors may also bring or send in tobacco and fruit to the prisoners. Cigars are not allowed because of the danger of cocaine being sent in concealed in them, and magazines or books, brought or sent to any prisoner, must be examined for hidden drugs before going to the man they are consigned to.

Hussey, Thompson and Murtha had only a half day's work yesterday, as in most of the regular employments in the penitentiary work ends at noon on Saturdays. Sweeney, however, assigned to the bakery shop, had a full day's work handling dough, because the bakers are required to make up a two-day batch of bread on Saturdays to last over Sunday.

Catholic Church services on the island—all four inspectors are of that faith—are held at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, with catechism at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday meals offer a little more variety than the regular weekday food, apple jelly at breakfast and corn beef at dinner being the delicacies.

Good behavior, with no demerits for violations of the prison rules, may gain for each of the four men two months' reduction of his one year sentence. The \$500 fine must be paid before he leaves prison. If it is not paid the prisoner must work it off at the rate of \$1 a day.

In the ordinary course of legal procedure, the four inspectors will have finished their terms before any decision can be had on the appeals which each man has stated he will take. Reversals would be academic so far as their prison punishment was concerned, but

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JAMES J. WALKER. Who introduced The Tribune's anti-cocaine bill in the Assembly.

ERIE TRAIN HITS ROCKS

Paterson Police Believe I. W. W. Put Them on Track.

Paterson, N. J., May 10.—The Chicago express on the Erie road, which left Jersey City at 7:55 o'clock to-night, ran into a pile of boulders a few minutes later in Paterson. The pilot of the locomotive was torn off, but no other damage was done. The police think that the boulders were placed on the track as part of an industrial workers of the world plot.

Police Captain Andrew McBride said that the Erie Railroad received a letter on Monday which read as follows: "If you continue to stop your trains at Paterson for the accommodation of scabs something will happen which will cost you millions of dollars in damage suits."

The spot where the rocks were placed is near a point where the railroad is accustomed to make a stop to accommodate the employees of a dyeing plant.

HIGH 'IND CAUSES DEATH

Man Had Head Down and Failed to See Surface Car.

A man whom the police believe from labor union books and cards in his pockets to be John Berkley, of No. 1222 Taylor avenue, Westchester, was knocked down and killed last night at Seventh avenue and 41st street by a surface car. According to witnesses, the man had his head down walking against the hard wind and did not see the car. His skull and neck were broken.

GEORGE HUGHES, AGED 70, SUED BY WIFE JUST 42

She Says He Called Her Mother "an Old Dutch Hen"—Asks \$50 a Week.

Mrs. Cora C. Hughes, who has sued George Hughes, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, for a separation on several unusual grounds, asked Justice Mills, in the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon yesterday, for \$50 a week alimony and counsel fees pending the trial.

Mr. Hughes is seventy years old and worth, his wife says, \$200,000, while the plaintiff is forty-two. They were married on December 31, 1912, according to Mr. Hughes, while Mrs. Hughes says the ceremony occurred on December 17, 1912. Mr. Hughes says his wife is not entitled to any alimony because of an ante-nuptial agreement in which he gave her a \$25,000 interest in his property.

About three months after the wedding Mrs. Hughes brought the action for a separation, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. Among her allegations are the following:

That her husband found fault with her if she spent over 15 cents for breakfast; that he told her a number of times he intended to take a snake or an eel and, after tying her hands and feet, to throw her into it and to fro in front of her; that he said she was crazy and threatened to put her in an asylum; that he insisted when she was eating fish, that she must eat the skin, saying that it would be wasteful to throw it away; that he called her mother an "old Dutch hen" and threatened to put her in a dungeon in the cellar.

Justice Mills said he would pass on the alimony question after he had read all the papers.

TWO DIE IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Donald G. Perkins and Wife Crushed When Car Turns Over.

Branford, Conn., May 10.—Donald G. Perkins, a prominent lawyer of Norwich, and Mrs. Perkins were instantly killed by the overturning of their automobile near the Branford Driving Park to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were on the way from Norwich with Mr. and Mrs. Noah Rogers, Jr. The accident happened at the foot of a sharp grade in the highway, and it was due, it is believed, to a defective steering knuckle. Mr. Rogers's legs were crushed and Mrs. Rogers had concussion of the brain. Both later went to their home by train.

Mr. Perkins was fifty-five years old and a member of the law firm of Brown & Perkins. Two sons and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. A. J. McClure, of Concord, N. H., survive him.

GOVERNOR SIGNS ANTI-COCAINE BILL

Believes Strict Enforcement of Law Will Prevent Abuse of Drug and Decrease Its Ravages.

VICTORY FOR THE TRIBUNE

Measure Introduced After Ravages Among Thousands of New Yorkers Were Disclosed—Details of the Bill.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, May 10.—Governor Sulzer to-day signed the Walker bill to prevent the indiscriminate sale of cocaine, which was drafted by Assistant District Attorney DeLachy and Judge Swann, following disclosures made by The Tribune of the ravages caused by this drug among thousands of people in New York City. Father Curry was one of its most enthusiastic advocates, and appeared at hearings in Albany in favor of it. While the most noted physicians and medical societies supported it, a certain coterie of doctors, who thought it was too restrictive, and interests behind asthma cures containing cocaine, bitterly opposed the measure.

It was only through persistent and hard work on the part of the introducer, Assemblyman Walker, Speaker Smith and Senator Wagner that it finally got through both houses of the Legislature on the last day of the session. Conditions exposed by The Tribune are largely responsible for the enactment of the measure.

In signing the measure Governor Sulzer gave out the following memorandum:

"This is a good bill and makes it illegal to possess cocaine in any mixture or compound without a certificate from a physician, unless the possessor is a manufacturer, dentist or veterinary surgeon, and these may possess it only under strict limitations.

"The bill provides that cocaine may be prescribed by a physician for a patient only in the form of an ointment or solution containing a limited percentage of the drug.

"A strict enforcement of this anti-cocaine law will prevent an abuse of this terrible drug, and have a tendency greatly to decrease the ravages of the cocaine evil in this state.

"The bill is in the interests of the general welfare, a reform in the right direction, and meets with my sincere approval."

The strongest opposition to the bill came from the manufacturers and users of a certain asthma cure, made in Ohio. It contained a larger percentage of the drug than was allowed under the bill. It was found that many of the most prominent people in the state found relief in the medicine, and some of them declared that they would be obliged to get out of the state during the hay fever season if they could not get it. Those behind the bill, however, refused to accept an amendment which would exclude this medicine from its provisions, but in the last days of the session they agreed to an amendment which would protect the users.

It provided that they could get from a regular physician a prescription for the medicine, and that the physician could write on the prescription that its use could continue any length of time he deemed fit.

The bill as finally amended provides that a licensed pharmacist or druggist can sell cocaine only on the prescription of a licensed physician. If the prescription contains more than 1 per cent of cocaine the druggist must first verify it from the physician issuing it. A copy of the prescription can only be made if it contains not more than one grain of the drug to each fluid ounce and not more than two grains in the case of an ointment. The persons to whom such a prescription is sold is to receive a certificate showing the name and address of the druggist and of the physician. The possession of such a certificate is to be a defense to a possible charge of misdemeanor. The patient can possess this prescription not more than ten days, unless the prescription has written on it a statement by the physician that its use is necessary for a longer period, to be named in such statement. This provision is the one that was inserted for the asthma sufferers.

Manufacturers can sell the substance to other manufacturers in sealed and labeled packages, and a complete record must be kept of each sale. Other sales by manufacturers can only be made to licensed pharmacists, druggists, practicing physicians, veterinarians or dentists, in labeled and sealed packages, and records of these sales must also be kept. These records are to be open at all times for inspection by officers or authorized agents of the state or local boards of health, the New York Board of Pharmacy and by the police authorities, and must be preserved for five years.

Felony to Sell Cocaine.

The new law makes it a felony for a person to sell or dispose of cocaine or substances containing the drug in violation of its provisions. Possession of the drug by any person other than those permitted to possess it under the law, except with the proper certificate, is a misdemeanor. It is made a misdemeanor for those permitted to sell the drug to keep it in any other place.

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WILSON TO INSIST ON LAND BILL VETO

If Governor Johnson Is Obdurate, as Expected, Government Will Prevent Enforcement of Law.

TILL COURTS PASS ON IT

President Decides on Attitude After the Japanese Ambassador Has Evincing Desire for Prompt Reply.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 10.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson will be asked by the President, through the Secretary of State, to veto the Webb-Bloodgood anti-alien land bill passed by the California Legislature. If he declines to do so the national government will take decisive steps to prevent the enforcement of the law pending judicial determination of its validity. Prompt measures will be instituted to procure such judicial determination.

President Wilson decided upon this course of action this afternoon after an extended conference with Secretary Bryan, who had earlier in the day discussed the subject with Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador. It was the expectation of Mr. Bryan this afternoon to send a telegram to Governor Johnson to-night outlining the attitude and intentions of the administration toward the land bill and setting forth the reasons which should prompt a veto of the objectionable legislation. The President purposes to make it clear to Governor Johnson that he contemplates action to suspend the enforcement of the law should it become such, but just how nearly the communication of the Secretary of State will approach to the mandatory has not been determined.

The belief prevails here that the Governor will not be swayed by any representations from either President Wilson or Secretary Bryan. He is represented to be convinced that the proposed law is not a violation of the treaty and that the enactment of such law is timely, and to regard local political effect as paramount to broader national interests.

There is little doubt in official circles that the California executive will practically defy the President by signing the bill soon after he receives the telegram from Secretary Bryan. An understanding exists between Governor Johnson and Secretary Bryan that the bill will not be approved until Mr. Bryan makes further representations.

Promptness a Blessing.

The Japanese government is anxious for a prompt reply to the formal protest submitted yesterday, although Ambassador Chinda is regarded by the administration as being most amiable in the negotiations and as showing a disposition to be decidedly patient under the circumstances. The most experienced officials of the Department of State recognize that the promptness with which the protest was filed is not indicative of indignation or unconsidered precipitancy on the part of Japan.

Any seeming haste on the part of the Japanese government is further explained in diplomatic circles as being due to a desire on the part of the conservative element in Japan to procure at this time definite assurances from the national government here that there will be no discrimination or injustice against the Japanese people, with the conviction that such assurance will operate to prevent the radical class from becoming inflamed by the false idea that the United States is violating its treaty obligations, and will disarm that portion of the jingo Japanese press which is using the California incident to embarrass the administration at Tokyo.

The principal objection of the Japanese government to the Webb-Bloodgood bill, as set forth in the formal protest, is, of course, the restrictions placed on aliens not eligible to citizenship with regard to the right to own and lease property. It is argued that this stipulation in the bill, despite the mutual understanding of the two governments that the treaty does not "repeal or affect any of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'an act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States,' approved February 20, 1907," is unjustly discriminatory.

The section providing that "nothing in this act shall be construed as a limitation upon the power of the state to enact laws with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of aliens of real property in this state" is offensive to the Japanese government, as indicating that Japan, despite the fact that it has entered into a solemn convention with the United States, enjoys thereunder no rights whatever save by the good grace and favor of the State of California.

This clause of the alien land act is construed by the Japanese Ambassador to be tantamount to a denial and a defiance of every right which his government may claim for Japanese citizens resident in California under the existing treaty, or any which may supplant it, and cannot, therefore, in his judgment, be permitted to pass unchallenged.

NICARAGUA TO RAISE LOAN.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, May 10.—The Nicaraguan government announces its intention of negotiating a foreign loan of \$4,000,000 in order to alleviate the financial situation. The new currency is being freely counterfeited.

POLICE ARREST THREE IN "SPIRIT WORLD"

Detective-Sergeant Goodwin with Her Men Spoil Seance in West Side House—Prisoners Freed in Court.

Detective Sergeant Mrs. Isabella Goodwin and two detectives from the Central Office sat in a darkened room of an old brownstone house at No. 338 West 22d street last night and gazed in amazement at some mediumistic stunts just long enough to secure evidence. Then they sailed in and closed up shop, but not until Mrs. Goodwin and her men had a tussle with two women clothed in the flowing robes of those who "live in the land of the spirits" and a man.

Mrs. Helen Moore, a widow, and her seventeen-year-old daughter, Niobe, both living at the house where "come voices from those dear ones now dead," and both togged up in voluminous white drapery, were hustled into a patrol wagon and taken to the West 30th street station house, where they were charged with disorderly conduct.

The man, Joseph Vega, a cigar manufacturer, and friend of the women, went along with them. He had to face an additional charge of interfering with an officer.

Sergeant Mrs. Goodwin—she's the only woman detective in the department—and Detectives Higgins and Neary have long been hot on the trail of mediums and fortune tellers and such like. Three times Mrs. Goodwin has called upon Mrs. Moore and sat in that darkened little room while Mrs. Moore, always in flowing white, dragged from the heavens and the past the voice of one of Mrs. Goodwin's "past loved ones."

Mrs. Goodwin and her men last night toiled up the long flight of steps that led to the two rooms on the first floor where the mediums' quarters are, and reverentially seated themselves upon camp stools in the semi-circle of worshippers. And for a long time they listened patiently and with interest to mysterious voices that to them seemed to come from plain ordinary wooden cabinets. And then they got impatient.

Mrs. Goodwin suddenly leaped to her feet, as did her detectives, and loudly announced that the spirit mediums were under arrest, and the "show" ended. Mrs. Goodwin made for Mrs. Moore, Detective Higgins grabbed hold of Niobe, and the other detective started for another woman in white robes.

There was little trouble in overcoming Mrs. Moore, but the cigar manu-

CANCER PATIENTS GAIN UNDER NEW TREATMENT

Fifty Recently Inoculated with Rabbit Serum Show Improvement, Scientists Report.

Boston, May 10.—A marked improvement has been noted in the condition of the fifty cancer victims at the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital who have been inoculated with the rabbit serum recently discovered by Dr. Howard W. Nowell, of Boston University. That is the substance of an announcement made to-night by a committee of five physicians connected with the Evans Memorial department of clinical research at the hospital. Within forty-eight to ninety-six hours after the first inoculation, says the report, all the patients were made so comfortable that opiates have been dispensed with.

While some of the patients have shown a gain in weight, Dr. Nowell said that sufficient time has not elapsed to draw conclusions from the changes. He does not advise any one to take his treatment where surgery is possible, and with his fellow physicians recommends "that at least a year should pass before definite statements may well be made."

Dr. Nowell admitted to-day for the first time that he had apparently "cured" many rabbits of cancers grown from his virus obtained from a human malignant growth. Previously he had announced his success in immunizing rabbits. He disclaims, however, that he has a cure for "the world's second greatest scourge." In reply to each of the 3,000 letters which he has answered personally regarding the serum, he has insisted that his work, so far, is only experimental.

"In all except one of the cases under treatment or observation as yet," said Dr. Nowell, "it is impossible to say that any direct action has been made upon the size of the growth as far as reducing that size is concerned. On the other hand, there is no increase in the size. In the one exception the growth is lessened, but this must not be taken as an indication that the reduction is the result of the treatment. Not enough time has elapsed to draw such a conclusion."

"As soon as I am able to demonstrate that I can stop the growth, then I shall know that my material is having a direct effect upon the condition, and with the improved health that would follow can combat and keep the growth at least in a dormant state."

Answering queries from physicians, the committee said no "hopeless cases with extensive involvement of important organs" would be considered.

LOST WITNESS MAY HALT ANHUT TRIAL

H. A. Hoffman, Thaw's Personal Agent, Disappears from His Home in Pittsburgh on Eve of Bribery Case.

IS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Friend Writes to Whitman That He Feared Action Might Be Taken Against Himself for Work in Behalf of White's Slayer.

Horace A. Hoffman, one of the most important witnesses against John Nicholson Anhut, of No. 69 Wall street, the lawyer indicted for offering a \$20,000 bribe to Dr. John W. Russell to obtain Harry Thaw's release from Matteawan, has vanished. Anhut's trial is set for to-morrow before Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Unless word is received from Hoffman, District Attorney Whitman will ask that the trial be postponed.

Hoffman is said to be in British Columbia. He started for Canada, according to letters which William A. De Ford has received from Hoffman's friends, soon after he left the grand jury room last month, fearing that some action might be taken against him. His friends assure Mr. De Ford that now that that fear is removed Hoffman will be on hand for the trial.

May Halt the Trial.

Efforts have been made to find Hoffman by telegraph, but as no answer has been received the District Attorney thinks it unlikely that he will appear. Should Hoffman have dropped out of sight permanently it might prove impossible to bring Anhut to trial.

Hoffman was the personal agent of Harry K. Thaw. He has represented him in several of Thaw's efforts to obtain his release from Matteawan. He was formerly a private detective and his home is in Pittsburgh. He was with Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw and Harry at the Carolyn Arms, at White Plains, during one of the hearings on a writ of habeas corpus, when Thaw met Anhut. He is said to have introduced Harry Thaw to Alfred Henry Lewis.

Hoffman is said to have acted as intermediary between Thaw and Anhut in all their dealings. He is indispensable to the prosecution. The District Attorney relies upon him to show the connection between Thaw and Anhut. Hoffman came from Pittsburgh voluntarily to testify before the Governor's commission, and again to testify before the grand jury. In the latter instance he signed a waiver of immunity. It never occurred to the District Attorney that Hoffman might fear to appear at the trial.

Unable to Find Him.

Mr. De Ford wrote to him as soon as the date for Anhut's trial was fixed, asking him to be sure to be present. After some delay he got an answer from a man who said he was a friend of Hoffman's, and that Hoffman himself had gone to British Columbia as soon as he had got through with his testimony before the grand jury.

Hoffman's friend was assured that no evil would result if Hoffman returned, and replied that he had sent him a telegram and was sure he would come. No answer has been received to that or other telegrams, although for the last ten days Mr. De Ford has exerted every effort to find him.

May 12 was set as the date for Anhut's trial at the request of the District Attorney, and there is every prospect that Arthur C. Palmer, counsel for Anhut, will insist on bringing his client to trial at the earliest opportunity.

May Mean Long Delay.

A special panel of talesmen is to report in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to-morrow for the trial. A writ has been issued by Justice Seabury to bring Harry Thaw from Matteawan on Tuesday to testify. The calendar of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court has been so arranged that unless Anhut is tried this week it may be impossible to try him this term.

The question of immunity is to be settled first, and it is possible that if the District Attorney has any assurance by to-morrow that the missing witness will appear, the hearing on Anhut's plea of immunity will begin, and if necessary the trial suspended until Hoffman can get here.

It will take at least one day and perhaps longer to thrash out the question of immunity. The jury will be selected, and evidence as to the circumstances under which Anhut testified before the Governor's commission will be introduced by both Mr. Palmer and Mr. De Ford.

TWO-PLATOON BILL TARGET

Mayor Asks Commissioners of Accounts to Investigate.

Under instructions from the Mayor the Commissioners of Accounts are going to investigate the activities of members of the Fire Department to secure the passage of the two-platoon bill for the department. Fire Commissioner Johnson has denounced it and the Mayor said the other day it was the most damnable piece of legislation that had ever been passed. They believe it would have a bad effect on the discipline of the department.

There have been rumors of a lobby at Albany during the period that the bills were under consideration by the Legislature and the Mayor is anxious that the truth about these reports be determined.



MRS. ISABELLA GOODWIN. The city detective who put up a stiff fight in the capture of a "spook" producer.